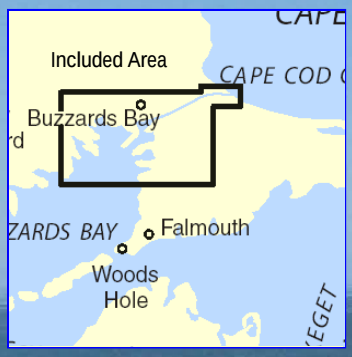
BookletChart™

Cape Cod Canal and Approaches

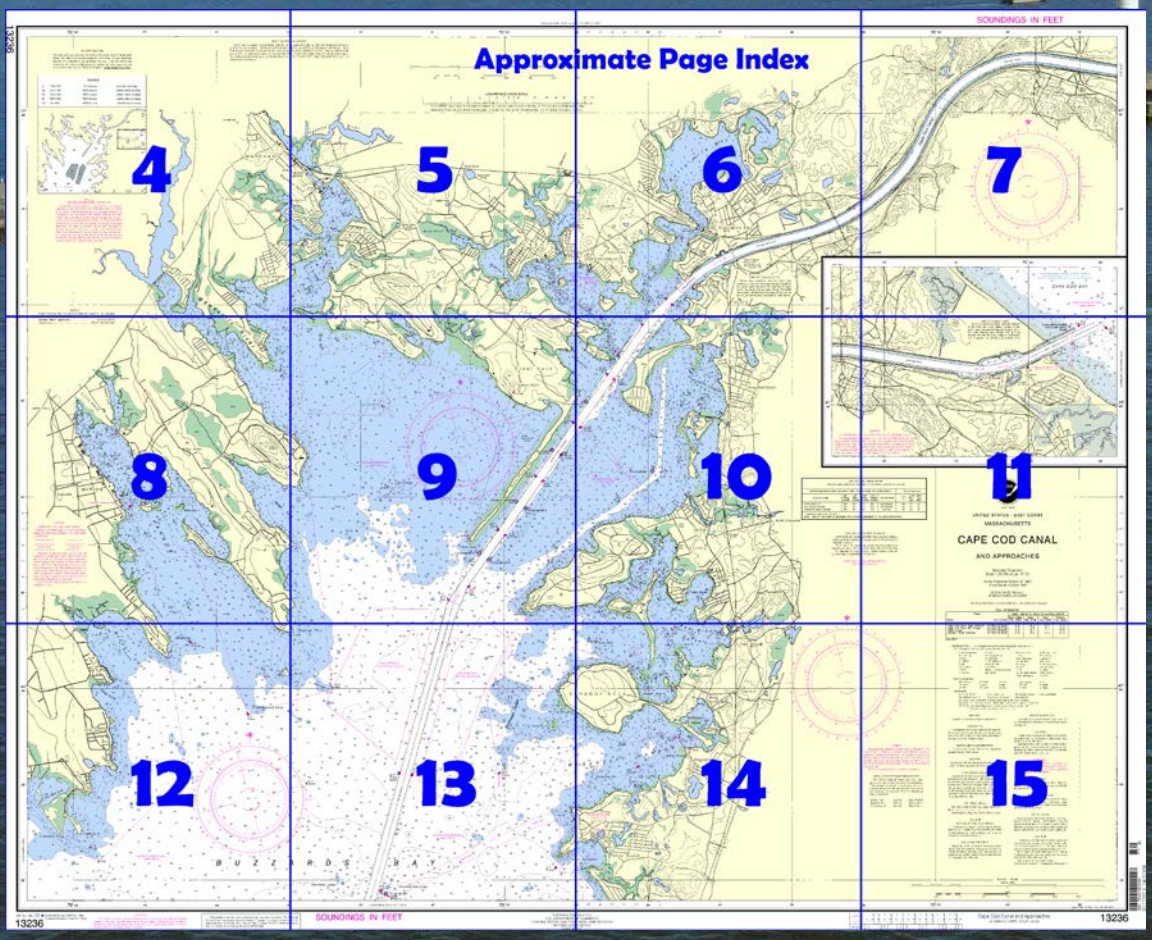
NOAA Chart 13236

A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.



- *Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart*
- *Print at home for free*
- *Convenient size*
- *Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners*
- *Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker*



Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

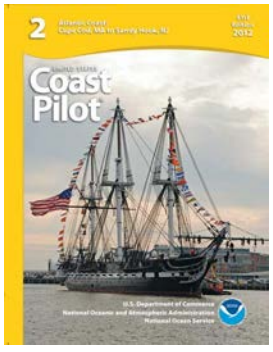
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=13236.

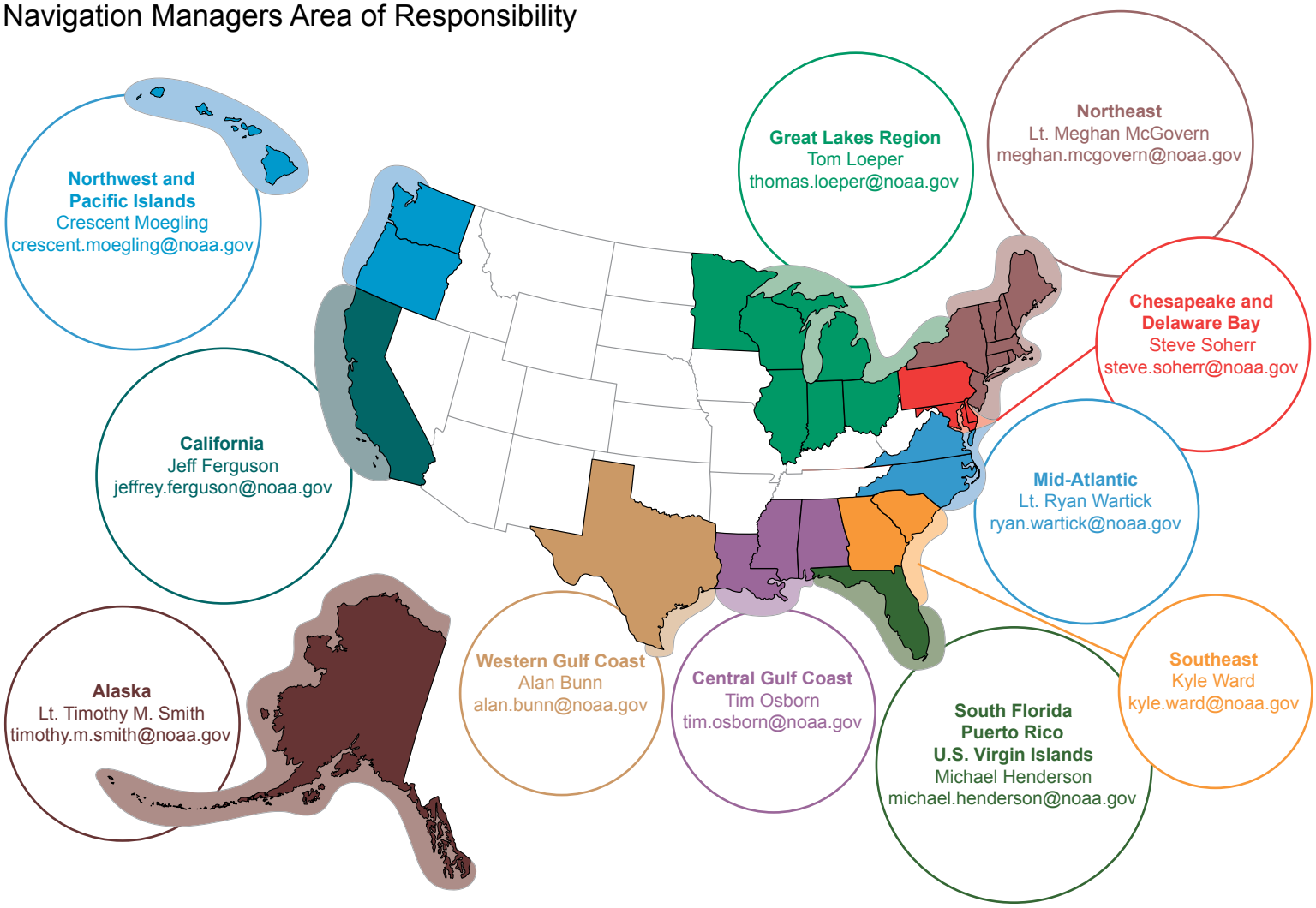


(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
Cape Cod Canal is a deep-draft sea-level waterway that extends westward from Cape Cod Bay to the head of Buzzards Bay. The waterway has a project depth of 32 feet and a least overhead clearance of 135 feet. The eastern entrance to the canal is marked by a lighted **244°54'**range, lighted and unlighted buoys, a light and a sound signal. A tall strobe-lighted stack and buildings of the powerplant on the south bank of the canal about 0.75 mile above the eastern entrance, is prominent.
Endangered North Atlantic right whales have been sighted within the Cape Cod Canal and in the vicinity of both the east and west entrances. Cape Cod Canal Marine Traffic Controllers provide information regarding North Atlantic right whale sightings and locations.
The Northeast Marine Pilots distribute educational material to mariners in an effort to reduce right whale ship strikes.
All vessels 65 feet or greater in length overall (L.O.A.) and subject to the jurisdiction of the United States are restricted to speeds of 10 knots or less in the Cape Cod Bay Seasonal Management Area between January 1 and May 15.The area is defined as all waters of Cape Cod Bay with a northern boundary of 42°41'56.5"N., 70°12'W. to 42°12'N., 70°12'W. Thence due west back to shore. (See **50 CFR 224.105**, chapter 2, for regulations, limitations, and exceptions.)
A detailed description of the Cape Cod Canal and its facilities is given in **United States Coast Pilot 2, Atlantic Coast, Cape Cod to Sandy Hook.**
Wild Harbor (41°38.3'N., 70°38.9'W.), 7 miles northward of Woods Hole, is a small cove on the south side of **Nyes Neck** affording anchorage in northerly or easterly winds. A tower on Nyes Neck is prominent. The entrance is clear in midchannel, with depths of 13 to 20 feet inside. A seasonal lighted buoy marks the entrance, and buoys mark the shoals extending from the entrance points. The shores are foul, and the easterly part of the harbor is shoal. The reported depth in the privately dredged channel into **Silver Beach Harbor** to a small basin is about 3 feet, but is subject to shoaling. A stone jetty extends off the south side of the entrance to the basin. The basin is a **special anchorage.** (See **110.1** and **110.40,** chapter 2, for limits and regulations.)
Megansett Harbor, the approach to the towns of **North Falmouth**, **Megansett,** and **Cataumet,** is entered between Nyes Neck on the south and **Scraggy Neck** on the north. The natural channel is buoyed as far as the rock breakwater at Megansett. The breakwater is marked at the end by a light. A yacht club and a town wharf are just inside the breakwater. In 1981, depths of 4 to 5 feet were reported alongside the wharf; water is available. The harbor has extensive shoals and ledges, but by following the buoyed channel a draft of about 8 feet can be carried to an anchorage in the outer harbor in depths of 10 to 22 feet. Inside the breakwater, anchorage is available in 6 to 12 feet, taking care to avoid the shoals on the north side of the harbor and the rock awash near the center in 41°39'27"N., 70°37'31"W. **Cataumet Rock,** covered 6 feet and marked by a buoy, is on the south side of the entrance; Seal Rocks are on the north side and marked by a seasonal lighted buoy.
Fiddlers Cove (41°38.9'N., 70°38.2'W.) is a small-craft harbor on the south shore of Megansett Harbor, about 0.5 mile east-southeastward of Cataumet Rock. A channel, privately dredged to a reported depth of 7 feet, leads southward to a marina and boatyard in a dredged basin on the east side of the cove. A seasonal lighted buoy marks the approach, and private buoys mark the channel. Gasoline, diesel fuel, ice, a pump-out station and wet and dry storage are available; lift capacity, 35 tons. Hull, engine and electronic repairs can be made. In April 2002, the reported approach and alongside depth was 7 feet.
Halftide Rock, awash at low water, is about 500 yards southwestward of the end of the Megansett breakwater. **Rands Harbor**, about 0.3 mile east of Fiddlers Cove, is a private boat basin with little or no water.
Squeteague Harbor, northward of Megansett, is entered through a narrow channel from the head of Megansett Harbor. The privately marked channel had a reported depth of about 2 feet in 1981; however, depths of 5 to 7 feet are reported to be available in the channel to the harbor; local knowledge is advised. The village of **Cataumet** is on the northerly shore of the harbor.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center
24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Boston	Commander 1st CG District Boston, MA	(617) 223-8555

Navigation Managers Area of Responsibility

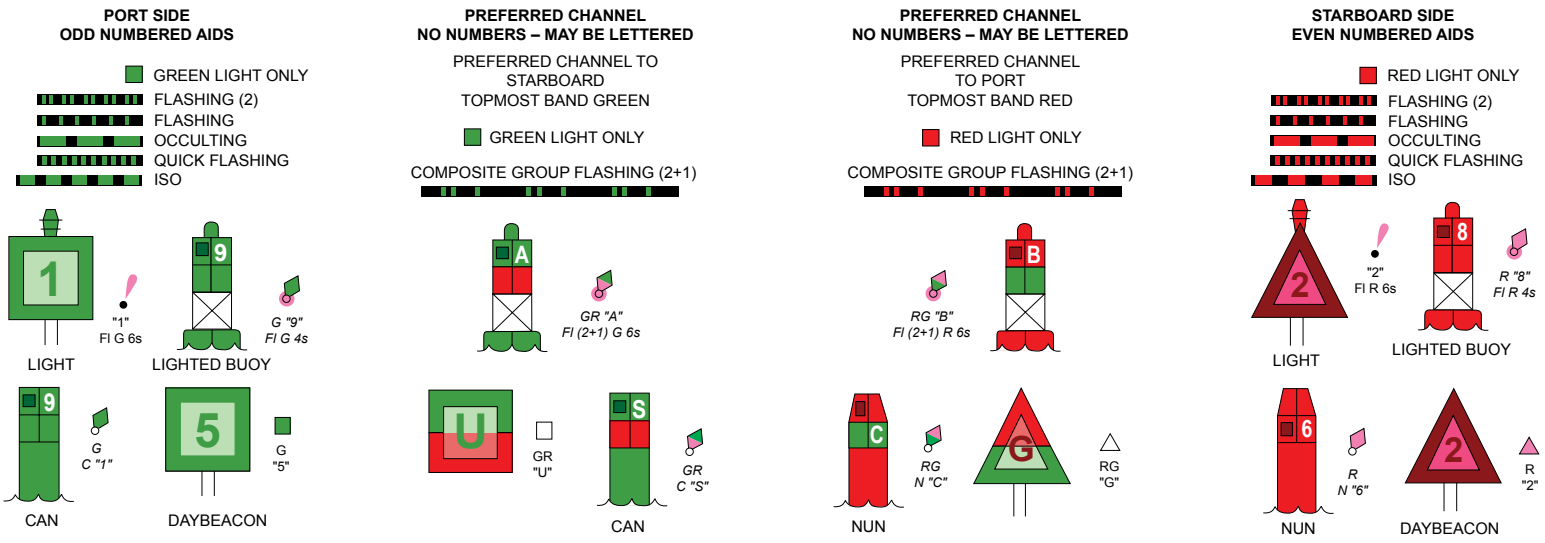


NOAA's navigation managers serve as ambassadors to the maritime community. They help identify navigational challenges facing professional and recreational mariners, and provide NOAA resources and information for safe navigation. For additional information, please visit *nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers*

To make suggestions or ask questions online, go to *nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry*.
To report a chart discrepancy, please use *ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx*.

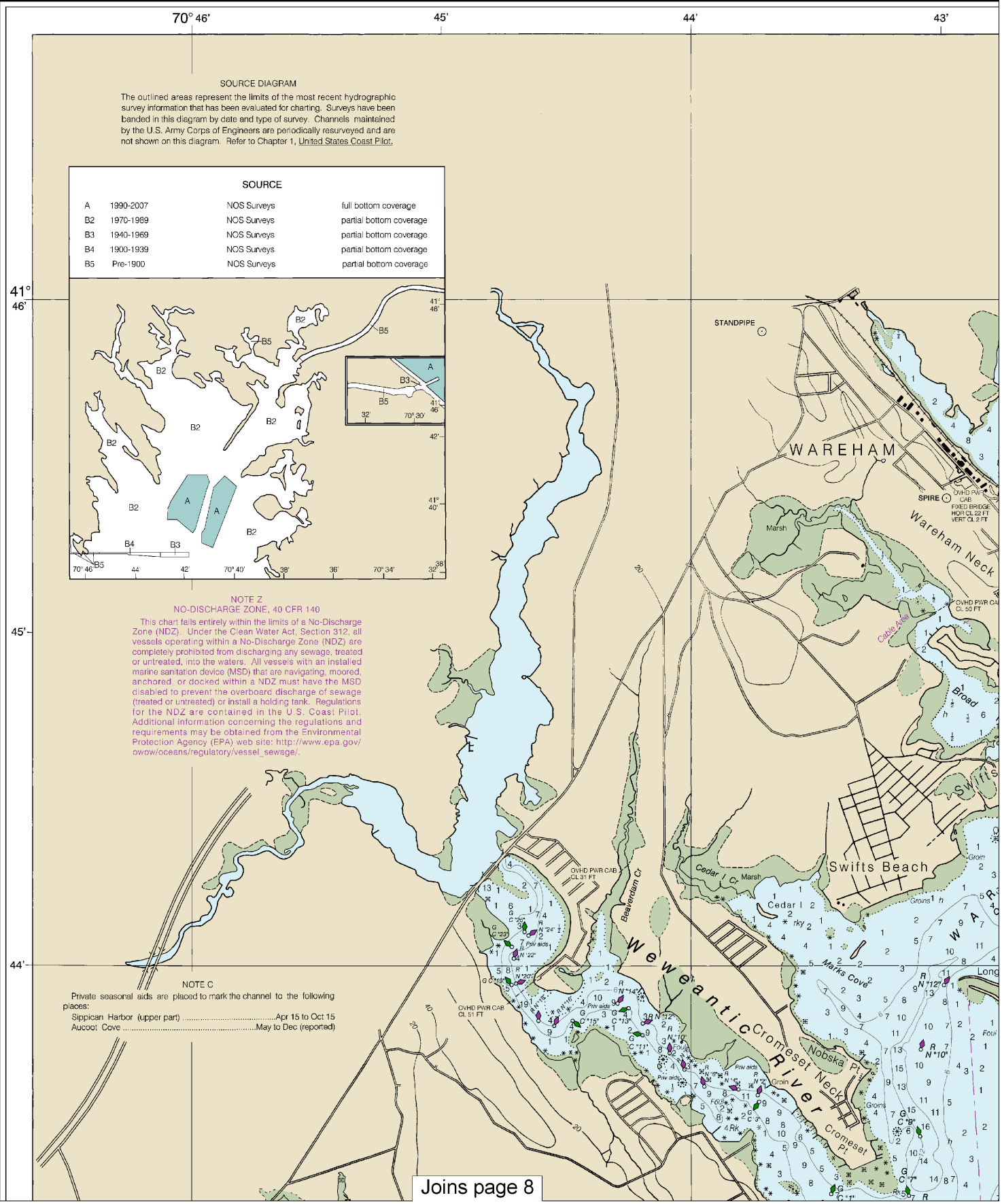
Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

on navigable waters except Western Rivers



For more information on aids to navigation, including those on Western Rivers, please consult the latest USCG Light List for your area. These volumes are available online at *http://www.navcen.uscg.gov*

SOUNDINGS IN FEET



4

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

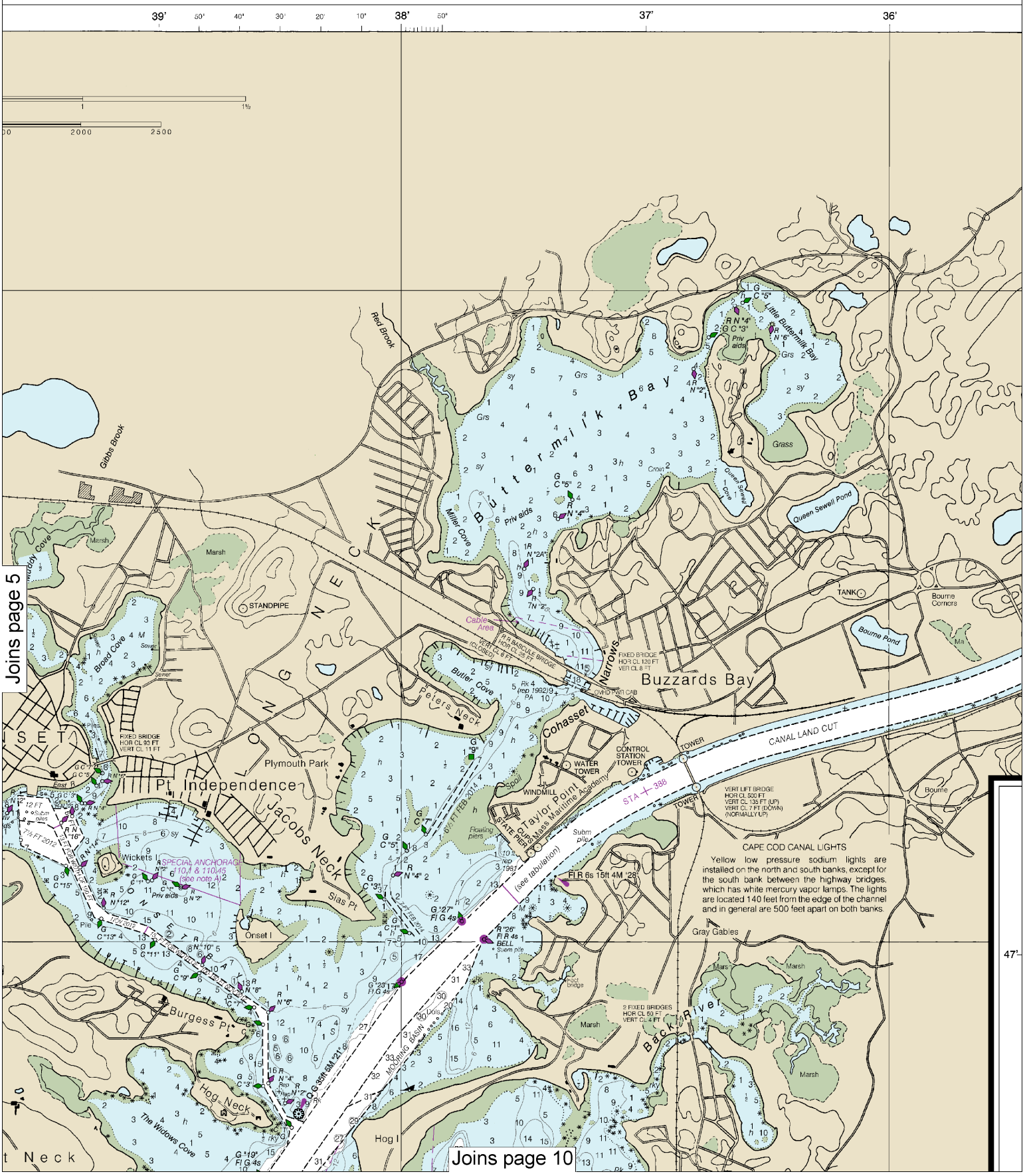
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:20,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 0 — 1 — 1½

Yards: 500 — 0 — 500 — 1000 — 1500 — 2000 — 2500

This BookletChart was reduced to 70% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:28571. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

Formerly C&GS 251, 1st Ed., Apr. 1904 C-1942-661 KAPP 2107



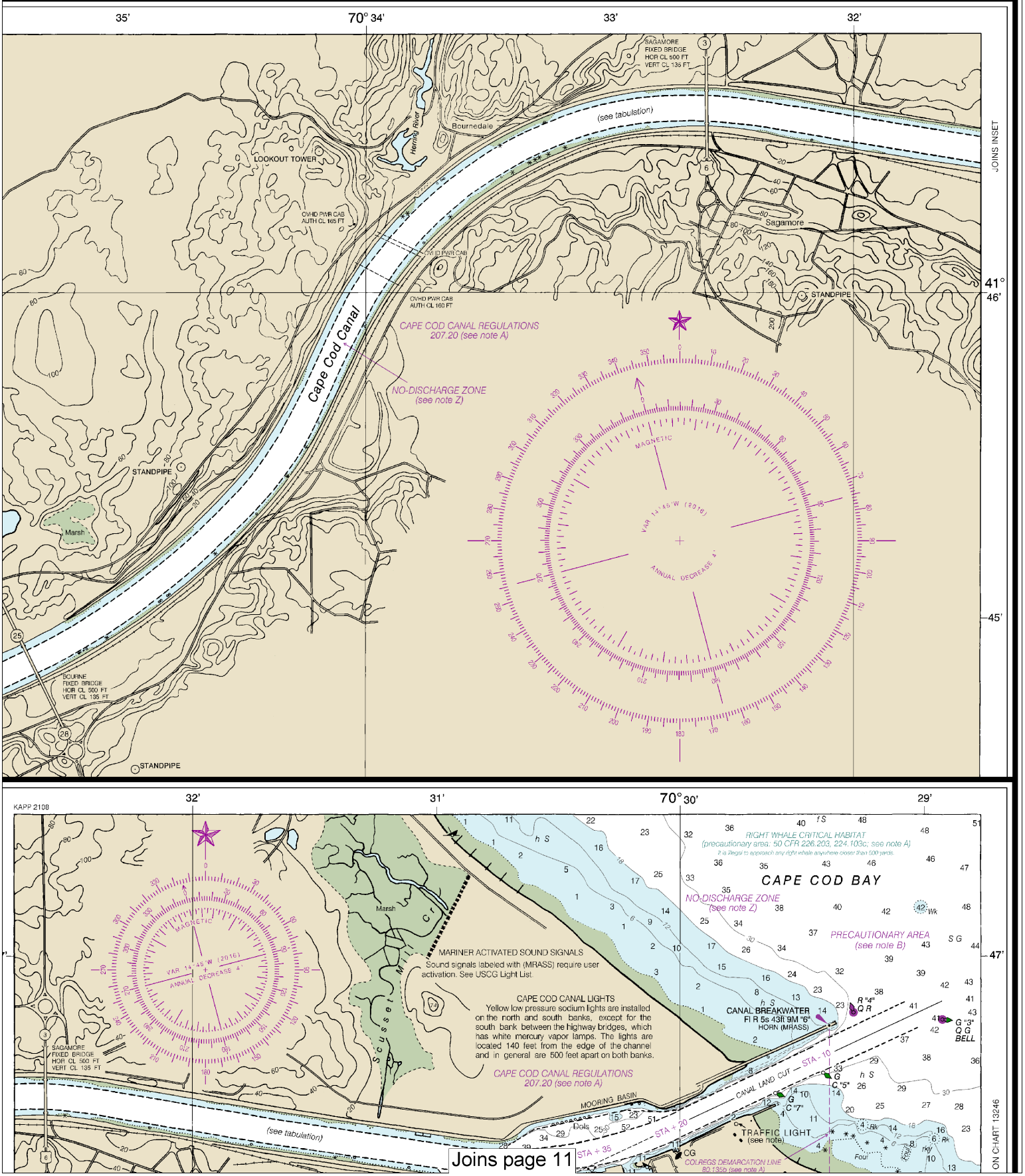
6

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:20,000~~ See Note on page 5.

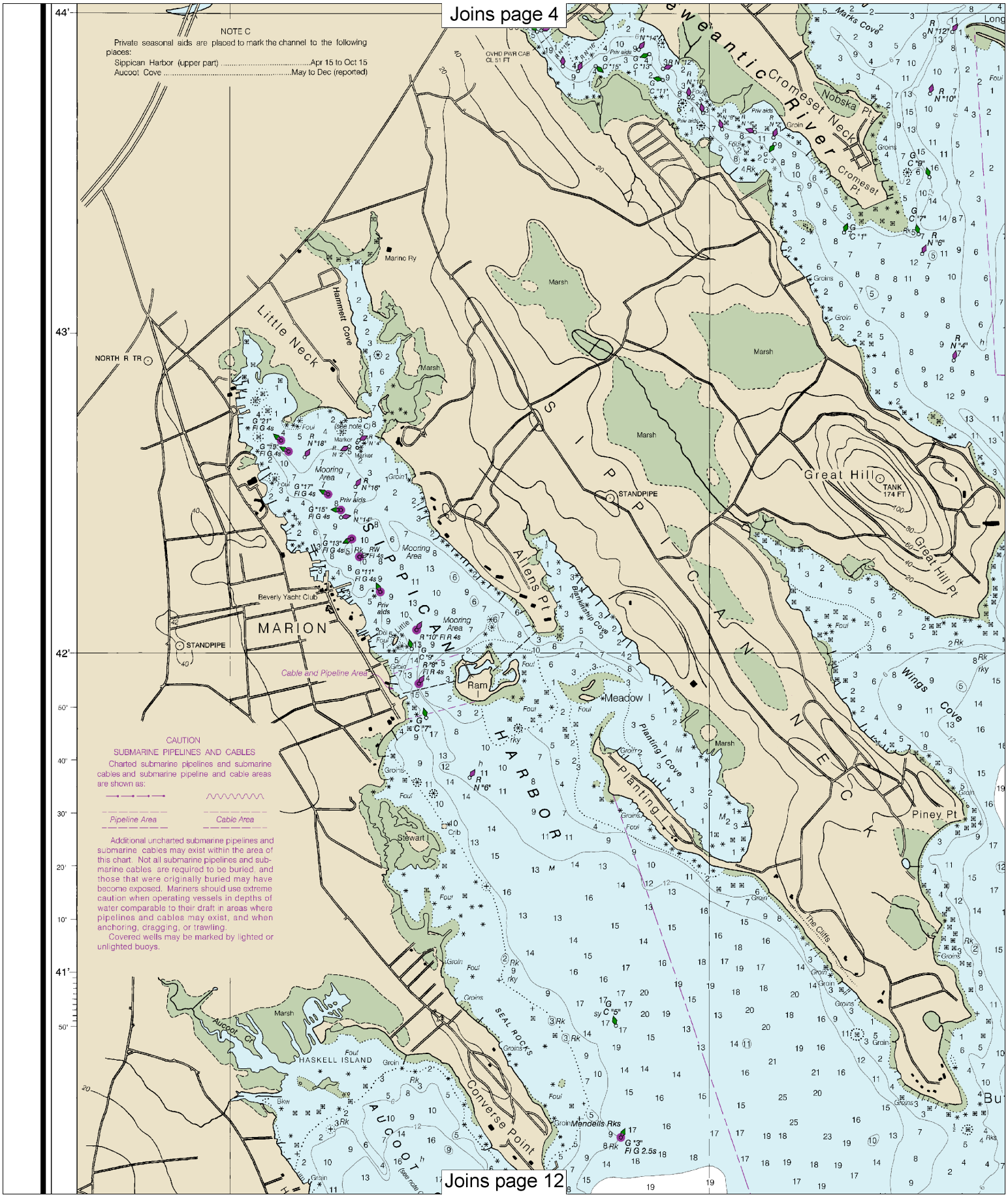
Nautical Miles: 0, 1, 1 ½

Yards: 500, 0, 500, 1000, 1500, 2000, 2500



Joins page 11

hand corner are available at: nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.
31st Ed., Apr. 2012. Last Correction: 11/7/2016. Cleared through:
LNM: 4816 (11/29/2016), NM: 5016 (12/10/2016), CHS: 1116 (11/25/2016)



8

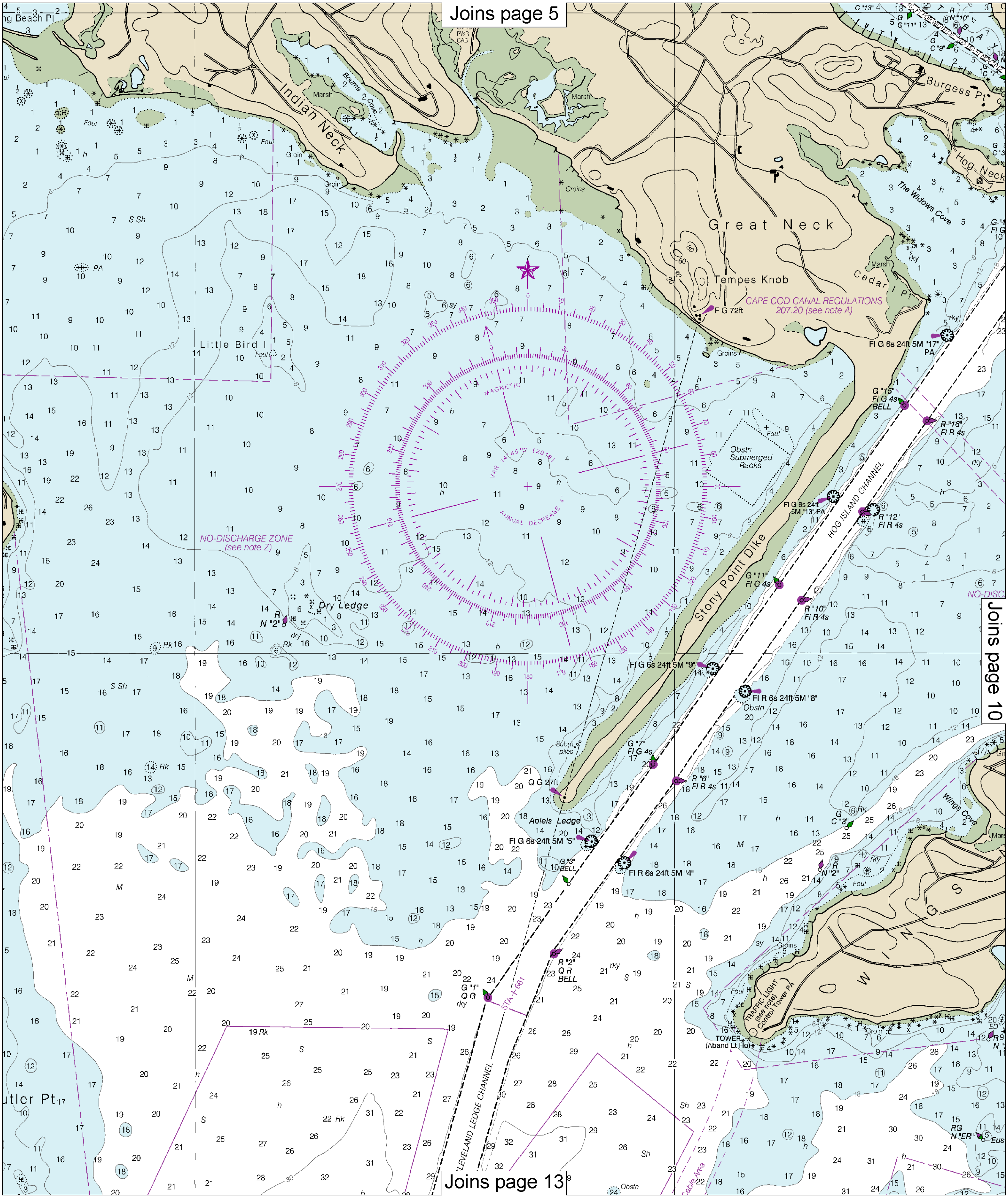
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:20,000~~

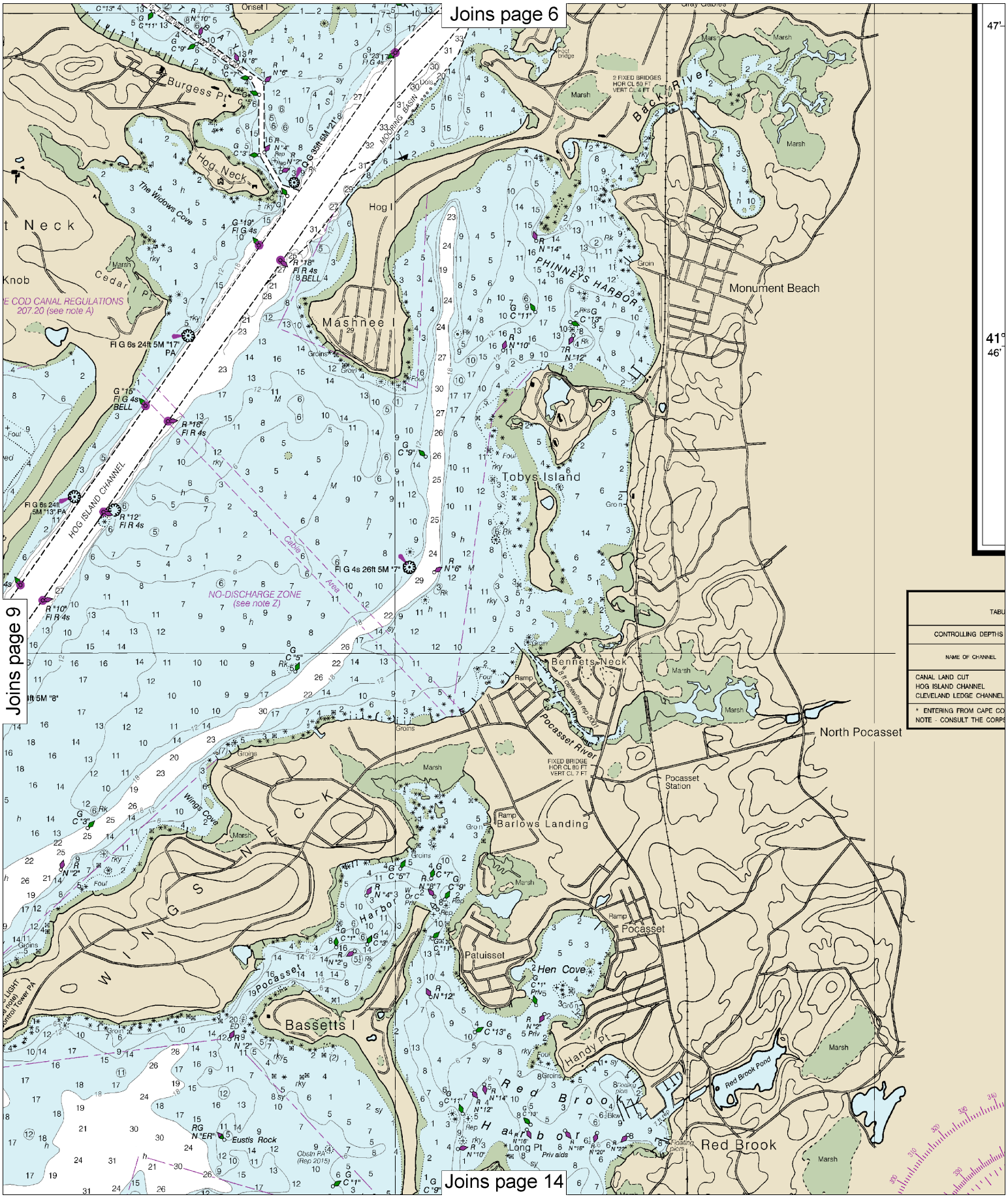
Nautical Miles: 0 — 1 — 1½

Yards: 500 — 0 — 500 — 1000 — 1500 — 2000 — 2500

See Note on page 5.



Joins page 5
Joins page 10
Joins page 13
Indian Neck
Bourne Cove
Marsh
Great Neck
Tempes Knob
F G 72ft
CAPE COD CANAL REGULATIONS
207.20 (see note A)
Cedar Pt
Burgess Pt
Hog Neck
The Widows Cove
Little Bird I
Dry Ledge
NO-DISCHARGE ZONE
(see note Z)
MAGNETIC
VAR 14°45'W (2016)
ANNUAL DECREASE
Obstn
Submerged
Racks
Stony Point Dike
HOG ISLAND CHANNEL
Fl G 6s 24ft 5M "17"
PA
G "15"
Fl G 4s
BELL
R "16"
Fl R 4s
Fl G 6s 24ft
5M "13" PA
R "12"
Fl R 4s
G "11"
Fl G 4s
R "10"
Fl R 4s
Fl G 6s 24ft 5M "9"
Fl R 6s 24ft 5M "8"
G "7"
Fl G 4s
R "6"
Fl R 4s
Q G 27ft
Abiels Ledge
Fl G 6s 24ft 5M "5"
G "3"
BELL
Fl R 6s 24ft 5M "4"
R "2"
Q R
BELL
G "1"
Q G
STA + 661
CLEVELAND LEDGE CHANNEL
Wings Cove
WINGS NECK
TRAFFIC LIGHT
(see note)
Control Tower PA
TOWER
(Aband Lt Ho)
Cable Area
Butler Pt
ng Beach Pt
NO-DISC



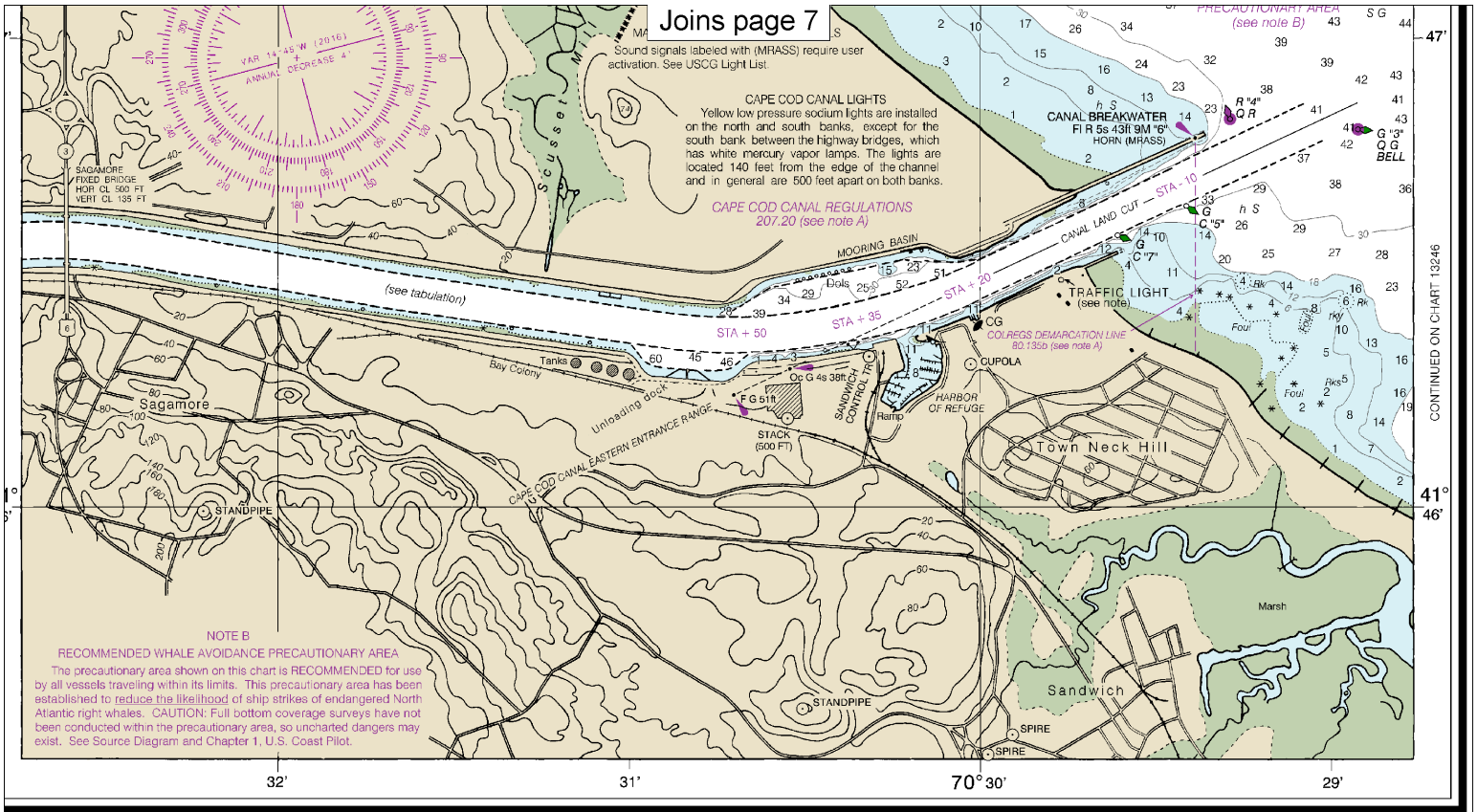
10

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:20,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 0 — 1 — 1½

Yards: 500 — 0 — 500 — 1000 — 1500 — 2000 — 2500



CAPE COD CANAL CHANNEL DEPTHS

BULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - SURVEYS TO OCT 2007

IS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW) *						PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	LEFT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER	DATE OF SURVEY	WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (NAUT. MILES)	DEPTH MLLW (FEET)
	24	32	32	26	6,7,8,9,10-07	480	6.7	32
	31	32	32	29	6,7,8,9,10-07	500	4.0	32
EL	31	34	34	32	6,7,8,9,10-07	700	3.2	32

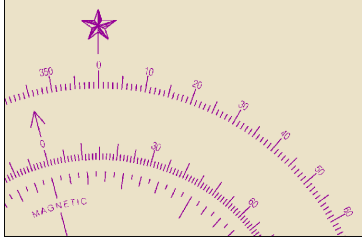
COD BAY
RPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION

CAPE COD CANAL TRAFFIC LIGHTS

Traffic lights are maintained at the Cape Cod Bay entrance to the canal for westbound vessels and at Wings Neck for eastbound vessels.

Information on operating conditions is available by telephone or radio at the Cape Cod Canal office, Buzzards Bay.

For detailed information consult monthly bulletins published by the Corps of Engineers, Concord, MA.



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - EAST COAST

MASSACHUSETTS

CAPE COD CANAL

AND APPROACHES

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:20,000 at Lat. 41°42'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American [illegible] an average d[illegible]

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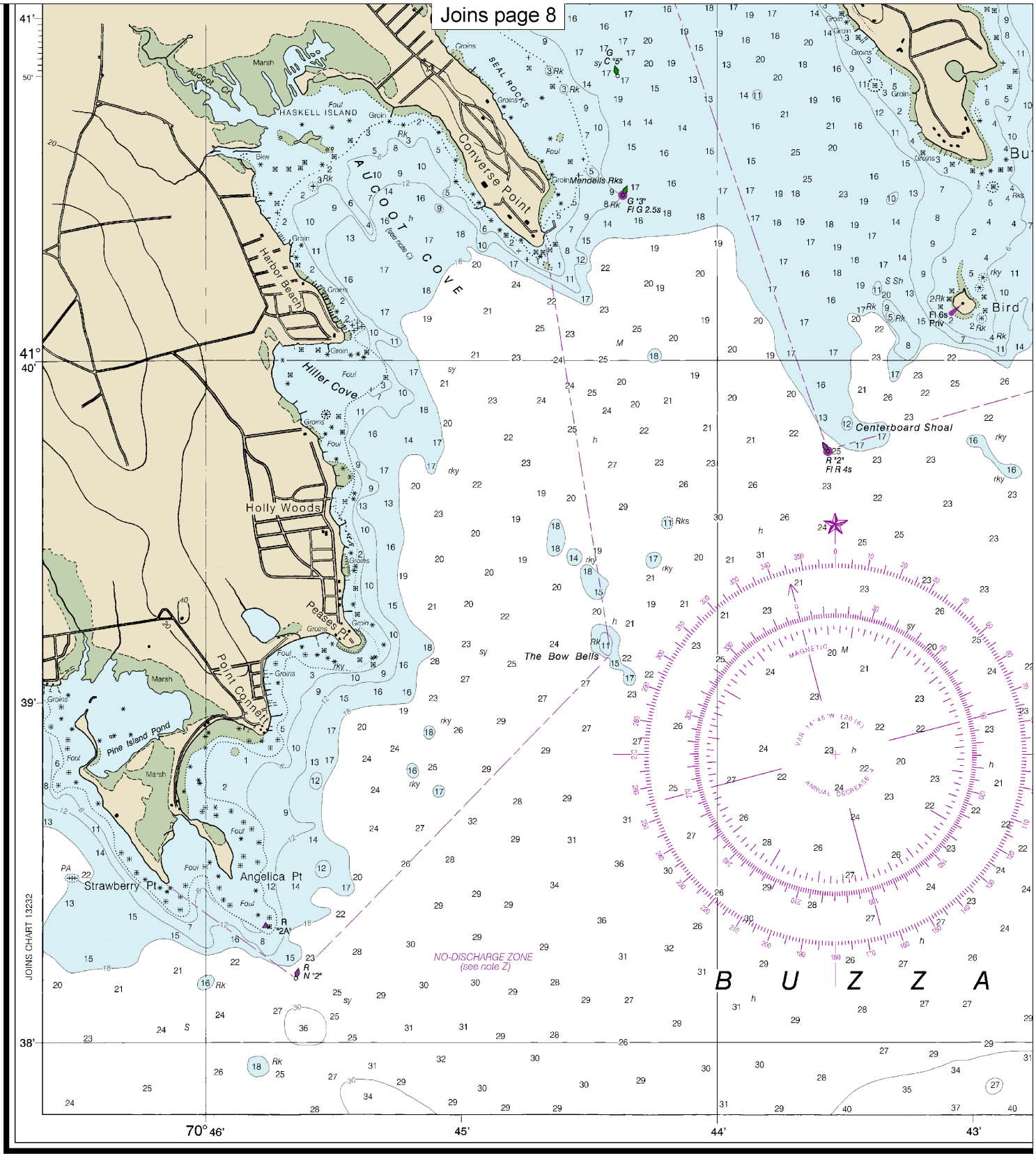
AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.



13236

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

NOAA encourages users to submit inquiries, discrep
about this chart at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/st

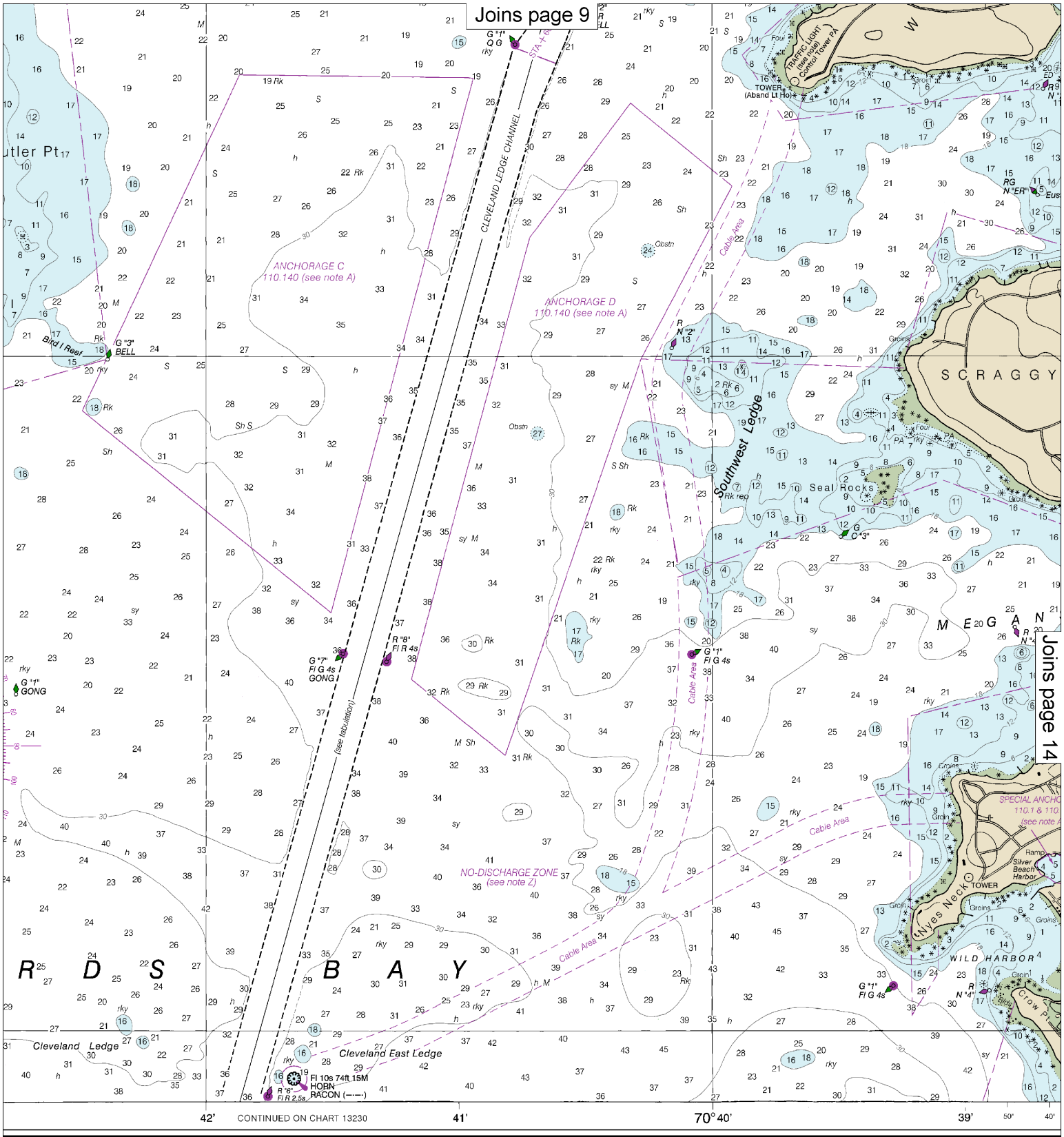
31st Ed., Apr. 2012. Last Correction: 11/7/2016. Cleared through:
LNM: 4816 (11/29/2016), NM: 5016 (12/10/2016), CHS: 1116 (11/25/2016)

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:20,000~~ See Note on page 5.

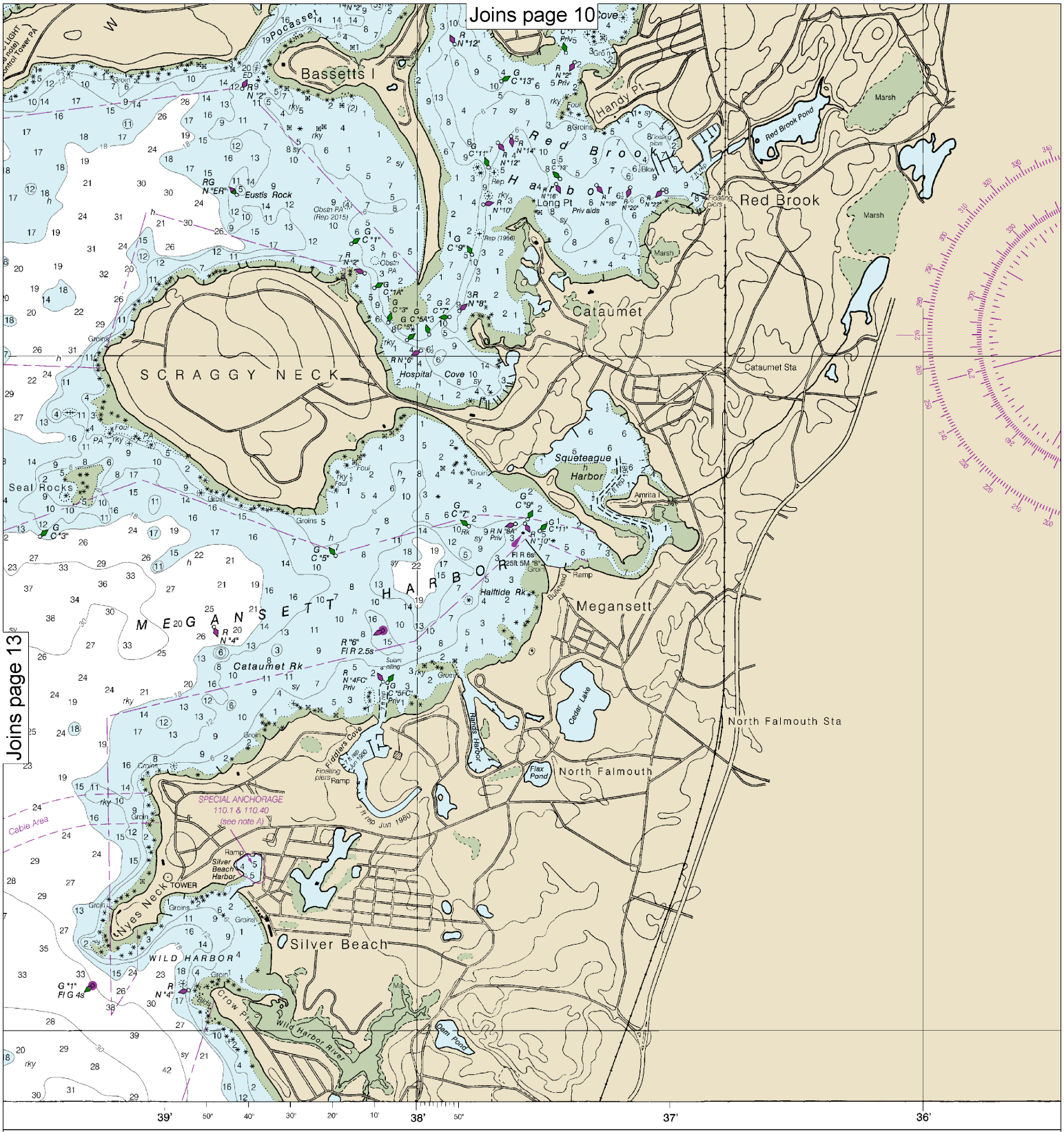
Nautical Miles: 0 — 1 — 1 ½

Yards: 500 — 0 — 500 — 1000 — 1500 — 2000 — 2500



epancies or comments
staff/contact.htm.

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTR
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY



Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:20,000~~

Nautical Miles: 0 — 1 — 1½

Yards: 500 — 0 — 500 — 1000 — 1500 — 2000 — 2500

See Note on page 5.

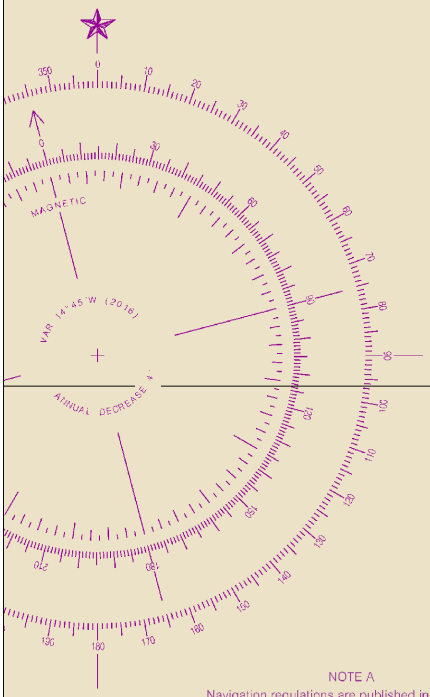
Joins page 11

LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.



NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 2. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 1st Coast Guard District in Boston, MA or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Concord, MA.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Boston, MA	KHB-35	162.475 MHz
Hyannis, MA	KEC-73	162.550 MHz
Providence, RI	WXJ-39	162.400 MHz

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.380" northward and 1.885" eastward to agree with this chart.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

FISH TRAP AREAS

Boundary lines of fish trap areas are shown thus: ——— — ——— —

Submerged piling may exist in these areas.

CAUTION

BASCULE BRIDGE CLEARANCES

For bascule bridges, whose spans do not open to a full upright or vertical position, unlimited vertical clearance is not available for the entire charted horizontal clearance.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) ○(Approximate location)

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 2 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

CAUTION

Mariners are warned to stay clear of the protective riprap surrounding navigational light structures shown thus: ⊙

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

RACING BUOYS

Racing buoys within the limits of this chart are not shown hereon. Information may be obtained from the U.S. Coast Guard District Offices as racing and other private buoys are not all listed in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(21) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.

(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.

Demarcation lines are shown thus: — — — —

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Cape Cod Canal (east entrance)	(41°46'N/70°30'W)	9.4	9.0	0.2
Abiels Ledge	(41°42'N/70°40'W)	4.4	4.1	--.--

Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov.

(Mar 2012)

SCALE 1:20,000

Nautical Miles

½ 0 ½ 1 1½

Yards

500 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500

41' 50' 41° 40' 39' 38'

35' 70° 34' 33' 32'

833.6 X 1051.6 mm

FATHOMS 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

FEET 6 12 18 24 30 36 42 48 54 60 66 72 78 84 90 96 102

METERS 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

T

Cape Cod Canal and Approaches

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:20,000

13236

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!

All Hazards NOAA Weather Radio NOAA's National Weather Service

NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/

Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov**
Interactive chart catalog	—	**http://www.charts.noaa.gov/InteractiveCatalog/nrnc.shtml**
Report a chart discrepancy	—	**http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx**
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	—	**http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs**
Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html**
Coast Pilot online	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm**
Tides and Currents	—	**http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov**
Marine Forecasts	—	**http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm**
National Data Buoy Center	—	**http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/**
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	**http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/**
National Weather Service	—	**http://www.weather.gov/**
National Hurrican Center	—	**http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/**
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	**http://ptwc.weather.gov/**
Contact Us	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm**

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NOAA's Office of Coast Survey The Nation's Chartmaker